

## 朝比奈泰彦\*: 地衣類雜記 (§ 154~156)

## Yasuhiko ASAHINA\*: Lichenologische Notizen (§ 154-156)

§ 154. Occurrence of *Parmelia lusitana* Nyl. in Japan.

*Parmelia conspersa* Ach., *Parmelia subconspersa* Nyl., *Parmelia loxodes* Nyl. and *Parmelia lusitana* Nyl. constitute a well-defined group of species, which are morphologically indiscriminable but physiologically different.

<i>P. conspersa</i> <sup>1)</sup>	th. K—, KC+yellow; med. K+soon blood red, PD+deep yellow	usnic acid, salacinic acid
<i>P. subconspersa</i> <sup>1)</sup>	th. K—, KC+yellow; med. K—, afterwards brownish, PD+red	usnic acid, fumarproto- cetraric acid
<i>P. loxodes</i> <sup>1)</sup>	th. K—, KC+yellow; med. K—, KC+rose, PD—	usnic acid and an unknown acid "loxodic acid"
<i>P. lusitana</i> <sup>1)2)</sup>	th. K—, KC+yellow; med. K+yellow, after- wards reddish; PD+ miniate red	usnic acid, stictic and norstictic acids

Recently M. Togashi brought to me a specimen in every respect coinciding with *Parmelia lusitana* Nyl., by which the latter became also a member of Japanese flora. The description runs as follows: Thallus orbicular, appressed to the substratum, patches up to 12 cm wide, greenish grey, a little glossy, lacinate, laciniae in the circumference radiate, imbricate, up to 5 mm broad, sparingly lobate, margin crenulate and flexuose, towards the center isidiose, isidia granular, often branched; medulla white; underside black in the center with fulcrate rhizines, in the periphery brown with simple rhizines.

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1) Asahina, Journ. Japan. Bot. **23**: 1-3 (1949); Lichens of Japan, **2**: 59-66 (1952)

2) Nylander, Flora, 1881, 449; Gyelnik, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. Pars Bot., 38 (1935).

Apothecia not rare, epithecium brown, hymenium  $70\mu$  high; hypothecium + excipulum prop.  $45-50\mu$  thick, spores ellipsoid,  $10-11 \times 4-5\mu$  large.

Reaciones: th. K—, KG+yellow; med. K+yellow, afterwards reddish; Pd+miniate red. Mat. chim.: usnic acid, stictic and norstictic acids.

Habitat: Kitta, Arakawa-machi, Iwafune-gun, Prov. Echigo. Leg. M. Togashi 1959. On rooftiles.

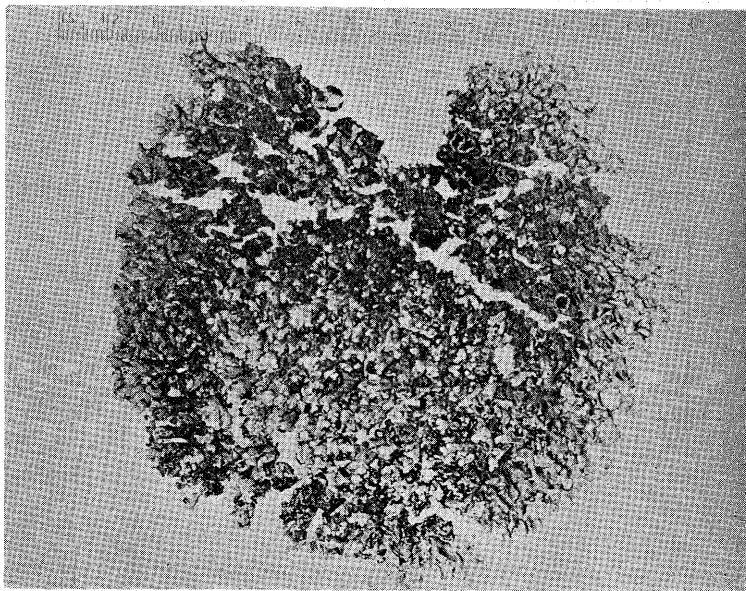


Fig. 1. *Parmelia lusitana* Nyl. found in Japan.

外形が殆ど一致して代謝産物を異にする地衣はよくあるが其内でも有名なのは *Parmelia conspersa* 群のもので何れも黄色葉体節 (*Xanthoparmelia*) に属しウスニン酸を含む外に *conspersa* はサラチン酸, *subconspersa* はフマルプロトセトラール酸, *loxodes* は KG+紅色の反応を出す未知物質 “loxodic acid” を含み皆我邦で見出されたが第4番目の *lusitana* はスチクチン酸とノルスチクチン酸を含み欧州で大西洋に面する地帯で知られ日本には無かったが今回富樫君が越後で採集した標本の中に出現し日本フローラーの一員となった。

‡ 155. ***Cetraria Laureri*** Krempelh. occurs in Japan.

Since Hue's identification of a specimen No. 559 collected by Faurie in Nikko with *Cetraria complicata* Laur. (= *Cetraria Laureri* Krempelh.) revealed to be a

mistake<sup>1)</sup>, the latter species was excluded from the lichen flora of Japan. However, in May 1959 I have found several individuals of the real *C. Laureri* Krempelh. in the forest of the Prov. Shinano (Central Hondo), which is the first record of this species in Japan.

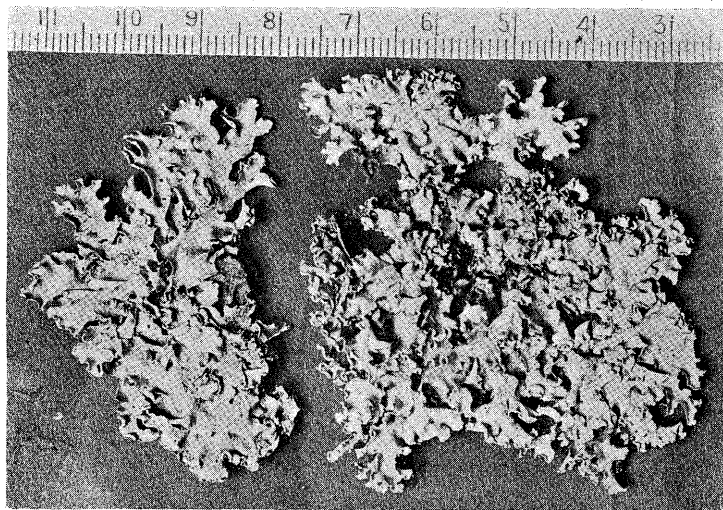


Fig. 2. *Cetraria Laureri* Krempelh. from Japan.

***Cetraria Laureri* Krempelh. determ. Y. Asahina.**

Thallus thin, foliaceous, patches up to 6 mm wide, more or less lobulate, concave, margins elevated, crenate crispate and sorediose, upper surface mat or slightly glossy, glabrous, greenish straw colored; medulla white; under surface whitish, sometimes partly brownish, glabrous, white dotted (pseudocyphellate), sparingly rhizinoe, 0.5–1.0 mm long, fulcrate. On the bark of coniferous plants. Sterile.

Reactiones: th. K—, KC+faintly yellow; med. K—, G—, KC—, PD—.

Mat. chim. prop.: usnic acid and protolichestic acid.

Chemism of the specimen: the dried benzene extract of this specimen yielded on recrystallization from G. E. solution under cover glass yellow long prisms or plates (usnic acid) and colorless dendroid trichites (protolichestic acid).

Habitat: prope Hot Spring Shinyu, Tadeshina Heights, Prov. Shinano. Leg. Y. Asahina 1959.

1) Asahina, Journ. Japan. Bot. **12**: 804 (1936).

§ 156. *Usnea glabrescens* (Nyl.) Vain.

subsp. *pseudocolorans* Asahina, subsp. nov.

Thallus subpendulous, fruticulose, 10-15 cm long, in vivo pale green; basal part black, up to 2 mm thick; principal stem close to the basal part tufted branched; primary branches terete, often lacunose annulate, cracked, papillate, papillae concolorous, dichotomously and sympodially divided, gradually attenuate, minutely verruculose, towards the apices plane erosive soralia of sharply limited circumference frequent, soredia minutely granular; perpendicular branchlets frequent along the lower part of the thicker branches.

Cortex 45-100  $\mu$  thick, stiff and almost uniform; medulla white 190-300  $\mu$  thick, stuppeous; axis cylindrical, occupying 35-40 % of the thickness of the corresponding thallus.

Reactiones: med. K+yellow, PD+deep yellow.

Mat. chim. prop.: usnic and thamnolic acids.

Specimens examined: Yanagawa-Kitazawa, Mt. Yatsugadake. Typus in herbario meo.

RS-values and graphs of *Usnea glabrescens*

subsp. *pseudocolorans* Asahina

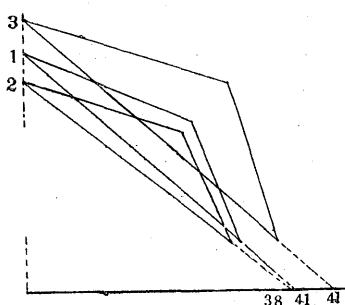


Fig. 3. Graphs of RS-values of *Usnea glabrescens* subsp. *pseudocolorans* Asahina.

	RS	$\theta$	A.Q.
1) diam. 1.2 mm			
90:285:450	1:3.5:5	41°	38%
2) diam. 0.9 mm			
75:255:330	1:3.4:4.2	38°	37%
3) diam. 0.72 mm			
45:195:255	1:4.3:5.6	41°	35%

Morphologically this subspecies is identical with *Usnea glabrescens* and its subspecies *asiatica*<sup>1)</sup> Asahina, from which it is distinguished by the different chemical ingredients.

This subspecies corresponds also with *U. comosa* subsp. *colorans* Asahina, which possesses verruculose soralia (not erosive ones).

1) Journ. Japan. Bot. **34**: 229 (1959).

Errata 正誤

Vol. **34** (8): 227, 2nd line from the top  
read...“rotundato-crenatis, isidiis tenuibus inspersae;”  
instead of...“rotundato-crenatis;”